JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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re 25 to any part of the Continent, both to include postope; the
California Existent on the left and 20th of each month at six cents.

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NO NOVICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day; advertisements inserted in the Weekst Herand, Parilly Herand, and in the California and temporan Editions.

JOB PRINTING casculed with neatness, cheapness and de-

Volume XXIV......... No. 37

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—BREACH OF PROMISE

BOWERY THEATER, Bowery.-PRIVATEER AND PIRATE-

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposit Bond street. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.-RIVALS-TICKLISH

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. 624 Broadway. - Sea or

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- GARISALDI-MAGIC BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. - After BOOR - MY KEIGHBOK'S WIFE-SWISS COTTAGE. Evening-Out OF THE DEPTHS - BALLET DIVERTISSEES.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c.—Black Swap.

BRYANTS' MINSTREIS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broadway.-BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, 26.-USED UP.

NIXON & CO.'S CIRCUS, corner of Thirteenth street and

HOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway.-Waugh's Italia.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, October 4, 1859.

MAILS FOR EUROPE

The New York Herald-Edition for

The Cunard steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, will leave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool The mails for Europe will close in this city this

afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, to go by railroad, and at four o'clock to go by steamboat. The EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD Will be published

at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies in wrap pers, six cents. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the

New York HERALD will be received at the following places In Europe:-

Sampson Low, Son & Co., 47 Ludgate Hill.
 Lansing, Starr & Co., 74 King William street.
 Lansing, Baldwin & Co., 8 place de la Bourse.
 Lansing, Starr & Co., No. 9 Chapel street.
 R. Stuart, 10 Exchange street, East
 Lansing, Baldwin & Co., 21 Rue Corneille.
 De Chapeauronge & Co.

The contents of the EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALI will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week and up to the hour of the publication.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

New York Herald-California Edition. The mail steamship St. Louis, Capt. Churchill, will leave this port to-morrow afternoon, at three o'clock, for San

Juan del Nord. The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at one o'clock to-morrow afternoon The NEW YORK WERKLY HERALD-California edition

containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at eleven o'clock in the morning Single copies, in wrappers, ready for untiling, six cents. Agents will please send in their orders as early as pos-

The News.

The Teutonia, from Southampton on the after noon of the 17th ult., arrived at this port last evening, bringing our London files to the date of her sailing. Among the extracts which we publish this morning may be found Admiral Hope's report of the battle between the British and Chinese at Taku, in which no allusion whatever is made to the aid and comfort rendered the British commander by our forces on that occasion.

We have important news from Venezuela, dated at Laguayra on the 16th ult. The French Charge d'Affaires received his passports and was expelled from the country on the 14th of that month. He took his departure for France in the steamer Luci-Venezuela was still much disturbed, but the revolutionists seem to have been nearly crushed out, as we have reports of considerable fighting, resulting in continued successes of the government troops. The executive was, it is said, supported by the moneyed and law and order men, plenty of vo unteers, and the piety of the ladies.

By the arrival of the overland mail at St. Louis we have advices from San Francisco to the 9th ult., four days later than the accounts brought via the Isthmus The news is important. The election for State officers, members of Congress and the Legis, lature took place on the 7th, and resulted in an overwhelming triumph of the national democracy overthe republican party and anti-Lecompton faction of the democracy, so far as the gubernatorial candidate and the Legislature were concerned. The republican candidates for Congress who were supported by the anti-Lecomptonites, and the coalition candidate for State Printer, were enjoying the benefit of a slight doubt as to the fact of their defeat. In San Francisco the candidates of the reformers—the successors of the Vigilance Committee-were elected by a handsome majority.

The aeronauts, Messrs. La Mountain and Haddock. have at last turned up, after an absence of ten days. They ascended from Watertown, in this State, and after a flight of between four and five hours duration, descended one hundred and fifty miles north of Ottawa, in the great Canada wilderness. Here they travelled about during four days, without food or even the means of striking a fire, and were finally rescued by a gentleman who was hunting with Indian guides.

The great cricket match between the famous eleven English cricketers and twenty-two United States players was commenced vesterday at the new grounds of the St. George's Club at Hoboken. The weather was exceedingly fine, the spectators numbered some eight thousand, and the playing was pronounced the most scientific ever with in this country. We give in another column a detailed account of vesterday's play, together with

Lane, the alleged Fulton Bank defaulter, appeared before Justice Osborn yesterday for the purpose of proceeding with the examination in his case, but owing to the non-attendance of the counsel of the bank the case was postponed till Monday

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, but transacted no business of general interest.

The proceedings of the Board of Councilmen last evening were quite important, as will be seen by our report elsewhere. The Mayor vetoed a series of resolutions adopted by the Com-mon Council declaring null and void leases granted to Meserole & Co., proprietors of Williamsburg ferries. The Mayor states that to sanction the resolution would be to establish a precedent calculated to disturb confidence in the city. On motion of Mr. Lamhier a special committee was appointed to report an ordinance to provide for the appointment of

suitable persons to ins ect the condition of the oilers in bu lings were steam is used. A resolution presented by Mr. Lent was also adopted directia, tle Committee on Lands and Places to report measures where-by the Fiv- Ponts can be secured for the mp s o 'a ng it out sa park, and also to erect n a por ion o the property suitable build ings fo h a o m at on o the cty government Thus our rea ers w l pe ceive that Messrs. Lam bier and Lent have adopted the suggestions made in our et to al cuns ... r e ence to these ... por tan na er.

The Mozar. Hall de ocrats last evening held elections in the sev al districts to choose delegates to a convention to nominate candidates for supervisors and Ju : cial officers. Our advertising columns show who were chosen.

The trial of Macdonald for the murder of Virginia Stewart was postponed y sterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, until the first Monday in December, in order to give time to the defenc to send commissioners to Mobile, Ala., and other

States, to examine witnesses. The October term of the General Sessions com menced yesterday, but there not being a quorun of grand jurors present, that body will be organized to-day. James McDermot, who robbed a lawyer named A. P. McConney of a watch in daylight, while he was passing through Lispenard street, was sent to the State prison for five years. Harriet Fortester, known for many years among the " fan cy' by the cognonien of "The Widow," was sen tenced to nine months imprisonment in the peni tentiary and fined \$200 for keeping a disorderly house in Canal street.

Considerat le delay was occasioned yesterday morning in the Surreme Court, special term, in consequence of the non-appearance of the usual printed calendar for the term. When inquiries were made it was ascertained that one of the supervisors had taken the manuscript from the County Clerk's office in order to have it print ed something cheaper than heretofore. Judge lugraham issued an immediate order for the production of either the printed calendar or the original manuscript. After some time had elapsed the calendar was produced, part in print and part in manuscript. The consequence of the delay in printing was, that the lawyers were unable to proceed with their cases, and the Court adjourned to this morning.

The total less by the burning of Speyer's lager bier brewery in this city on Sunday night is estimated at \$275,000, on which there was an insurance to the amount of \$145,000.

A trotting match for \$2,000, best three heats in five, in harness, between Brown Dick and Lancet, took place on the Union Course yesterday, and resulted in Brown Dick waning the race in three straight Leats. Time: 2:32-2:31-2:314.

The Excise Commissioners had no quorum yes-terday, and Mr. Haskett adjourned the Board till this afternoon at two o'clock. A new phase under the Excise law has come up. Yesterday being the first day of the October term in the Courts, several persons who keep liquor stores and who have been ued, have put in affidavits of merits, thus swearing to a good defence. Their names are to be handed over to the police for action.

At their last meeting, which took place on the 26th of last month, the Health Comm ourned for the season, though the fact was not then announced.

About two weeks ago a cargo of slaves was landed near Trinidad de Cuba. one of the inspectorsa young creole-informed the government of the

fact. That night he was assassinated in his bed.
We give elsewhere further and full particular collated on the ground, of the recent discovery of an immense oyster bed in Long Island Sound. The facts stated may be relied on as correct.

The Whig General Committee held a meeting las evening, and adopted a report in favor of nomi nating only candidates for the State Senate, it have ing been deemed inexpedient to put a complete ticket in the field.

The members of the New York Corn Exchange went on an excursion yesterday afternoon up the Hudson river on board the new steam propeller Henry Andrews, the pioneer boat of a new portation line to Albany. They proceeded about twenty miles up the river, and returned in the evening highly pleased with their trip. On the passage speeches were made by Messrs. Hall, Frost Thorp and others, and resolutions were passed complimenting Messrs. Redfield & Co., the project tors and owners of the line.

The annexed table shows the temperature of the atmosphere in this city during the past week, the range of the barometer and thermometer, the variation of wind currents and the state of the

Da	Da	9 A. M.			3 P. M.			9 P. M.			121	Rain
ys of the Week	ye or the Mouth	Burometer	Thermometer	Wind	Barometer	Chermometer	Wind	Barometer	Chermonic er	Wind	nest point, night	in, inches
Sat Sun Mon Tues Wed Thur Fri	SSHARE	30.33	66 68 68 68	N.E. S.W. N.W.	30.29 30.22 30.36 30.33 30.63	69 72 75 78 64	8. E. 8. W. N. W. N. E.	30.29 30.29 30.32 30.33 30.46 30.63 30.67	63 64 66 GER	8. N.W. 8. E.	58 60 1 3 3 55	.50

Saturday-Morning, overcast; afternoon, overcast ight, clear.
Sunday—Morning, hazy; afternoon, heavy shower sight, clouded.

ment, clouded.

Monday—Clear all day.
Tuesday—Clear all day: night, overcast.
Wednesday—Clear all day.
Thursday—Clear.
Friday—Clear.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 300 sales, at unchanged prices, and a rumor prevailed that a sale of New Orleans middling was made in transit at 11%c., with freight at 9s. 16d., but we could not trace it. Flour was in better request, and sales more freely made ncluding purchases for the eastward, while some lot were taken for export. For common and medium grades prices were somewhat irregular, but the market in the main closed without any change of importance compared with Saturday's quotations. Prime wheat was steady and in fair demand, while common and inferior grades were heavy and irregular. Corn was firm by about 2c. per bushel for Western mixed, with sales at 92c. Jersey and Southern yellow were reported sold a sales of mess at \$15 60 a \$15 80, and of prime at \$10 50 a \$10 56%. Sugars, both brown and refined, were firm. The sales embraced about 341 hhds. and 56 boxes, on terms given in another column. Coffee was firm but at 1234c. Freights were firm, but engagements moderate

CONDITION OF VENEZUELA-FORESIGHT OF GEN. PAEZ.—Recent intelligence from Venezuela represents that republic in a state of anarchy and ruin perfectly hopeless. In another column we publish a communication from our correspondent at Caracas, which contains a letter written by Gen. Paez in May, 1857, showing conclusively that the veteran patriot foresaw the fate that was in store for his unhappy country, and predicted the very course of events which has since received a melancholy verification in the lot which has fallen upon Venezuela. The last crowning gem in the noble career of Gen. Paez is the fact that, although even then despairing of the redemption of his country, he returned to her in his old age, with self-sacrificing patriotism, determined to do what good was possible to be done there. Finding all efforts hopeless, and, as our correspondent states, treachery besetting his own footsteps, he has returned to New York, which has been the home of so many years of exile,

abandoning Venezuela to her self-elected fate.

The Great Issue of the Approaching State Election. What is it?
The stern resolve which has been taken, by

the wealthy and intelligent classes in this city, that political sway shall no longer be monopolized by fighting factions, and that the atrocious "irrepressible conflict" programme of William H. Seward shall not be permitted to plunge the country into ruin, has awakened public conscience, effectually, to the pitifully degraded depth to which rowdyism and demagogueisr have reduced us. The duty is recognized of united and strenuous efforts to rescue the State from the incompetent and corrupt hands in which the sources of authority are now vested. and to avert om it the indelible shame of having endorsed doctrines, on the eve of a President ... election, the success of which would shatter our national prosperity. It is well that it is so. A little later might have been too late. Apathy, the engrossing cares of business and divided counsels, have too long prevented conservative men of worth, standing, and responsibility, from opening their eyes to the disastrous consequences which must inevitably flow from neglect; but, now that they have made a move in the righ direction, their own immense persona stake in the matter would appear to gua rantee that they will wield with firmness, de cision and endurance, the power which they de clare shall never again pass out of their hands We augur, therefore, the most practical, per manent and happy results from the great up rising which has been witnessed within the last two weeks.

The importance, at the present time, of an irresistably patriotic attitude, on the part of the opulent, high-minded and provident supremacy in this city, cannot be overrated. New York is less the great metropolis of the Western Continent, on account of its vast population, than b cause its influence permeates the remotest sections of the republic. It is the financial heart, in unison with which the pulses of every moneyed interest beat, from Labrador to the city of Mexico. It is the reservoir of surplus thought and intellect which plans the future. exalts the destinies, intensifies the progress of. and gives ideas to, other parts of the Union. It governs the country without appearing to do so, because its ascendancy is inseparable from the interests of those whom it undesignedly subordinates. It puts forth the careless, lazy strength of a material and intellectual giant, Yet the city of New York is the very worst ruled city in the land. The State of New York is the most abominably governed member of the North American Confederation. We are the laughing stock and derision of the envious and the horror of the good. And the reason is, that the men in whom the probity. property, mental resources, and vigor of this city are concentrated, can seldom be stimulated to assume the salutary dominion they are entitled to. It has grown out of the unerring instinct of self-preservation alone, that they have begun to do so now. The hundreds of merchants and capitalists, whose names we have already published, could never have been startled into political activity, if late events had not demonstrated that the corruption of party organizations is complete, and that continued supineness and lethargy might involve the triumph of Sewardism, civil discord, destruction of commerce, annihilation of those in ternal and external sources from which prosperity flows, and the shipwreck of the welfare of his now nappy nation.

In the election for State officers, next month, there is no issue by which the local interests of the people of the State of New York, can be immediately affected. The tickets which have been presented by the demoeratic and opposition conventions, are nearly alike in intrinsic worth, and one may be pronounced about as good or as exceptionable as the other. Both parties are incompetent to discharge the functions of good government, and they have been equally committed, for many years, to every ramification of organized fraud, rapacity and injustice. Therefore, it the prosperity and developement of the State of New small, and our concern little, whether one party or the other triumphed. But the impending election will have a much deeper than any mere local signification. It will, more than possibly, be a turning point, for weal or for woe, in the history of the whole United States. The same William H. Seward who ascended the gubernatorial chair, at Albany, in 1839, and, after an administration of four years, left the State on the verge of bankruptcy, now aspires to the highest seat, at Washington, for the same period. It is the confident belief of his friends, that if he can secure the endorsement by a popular vote, in November, of the black republican ticket, and the disunion doctrines which he promulgated at Rochester, the question will be settled and his pernicious ascendancy secured. It is to avert this terrible and irreparable disaster to the na tion, that the intellectuality and wealth of New York city have banded together, to achieve, by their own strength, and with their own means, what teither the rotten rowdyism of Mozart and Tanmany halls, nor the venal intrigues of the Albany Regency can accomplish.

The following is the democratic or anti Seward ticket which was neminated at Syra-

D. R. Floyd Jones.
Sandford E. Churc
Lyman Tremain.
Van R. Richmond.
Isaac Vanderpoel.
Wm. J. Skinner.
Noble S. Elderkin.
Alex. S. Johnson.
John L. Lewis, Jr.

These are the names of repectable men, t whom there is little individual objection. The black republican, "irrepessible conflict" ticket, is, perhaps, as uninpeachable in the character of the different candidates. It

runs:	
Secretary of State	E. W. Leavenwood
Comptroller	Robert Denniston
Attorney General	Charles G. Meyer
State Engineer	Orville W. Storr.
Treasurer	Philip Dorsheimer
Canal Commissioner	Ogden N. Chapin.
State Prison Inspector	David P. Forest.
Judge of Court of Appeals	Henry E. Davies.
Clerk of Court of Appeals	Charles Hughes.
*** ** ** ***	

Were the State of New York isolated: had its citizens no responsibility o interest, beyond its boundaries; were there no common nation ality and no ties to bind the different States together; if patriotism were extinct; if the memories of Washington, Madson, Monroe and Jackson had become a scoffing and a by-word, then the alarm felt at the dark cloud menacing our future, might be despised. The black flag which Mr. Seward has unfurled may have charms for sectional fanatics, and for such as rienced that boly sentiment. It is, fortunately, otherwise with the strength and worth of the high minded and conservative population of this city. Not only democrats, but a large class of republicans, the entire old-line whig remnant, and the anti-abolitionist section of the American party, go heart and soul with the gentlemen whose names we published, in part, yesterday, who have so boldly come to the rescue, at a moment when rowdyism had invaded all of our local and State organizations, and the direst calamities impended over the country.

It is for the merchants and intelligent men of the city, without distinction of party or occupation, to carry out what they have so auspiciously begun. The inactivity of past years should not disappear for a moment, but be replaced by the utmost energy and exertion, until the victory is complete over the political heresies which threaten to rend the country to pieces, and which have already undermined its well-being. It would be a fatal error for the gentlemen who have taken this matter in hand to falter now, although we do not anticipate such a calamity. A call should be at once issued for a public meeting-one of those mass meetings of merchants, from which rowdyism is excluded, where the frosty headed experience of many years does not fear to appear, and which carries its voice and influence to the remotest corners of the Union. The respectability of the whole city will be there; the first speakers of the State will take pride in co-operating with such an assemblage; and a flat will go forth, against rowdyism, profligacy and plunder, on the one hand, and Sewardite disunionism on the other, which will be the doom of both for a long time to come.

Bishop Onderdonk and Protestant Deve-

lopement The Diocesan Convention that held its session in this city last week made a most important movement in church practice, and the House of Bishops that meets in Richmond to-morrow will be called upon to approve or disapprove of it. The question has been pretty well ventilated in the secular and religious press of the country for several years past, and is a familiar subject to the whole community.

A bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church was arraigned and convicted before his peers some fifteen years ago, for having indulged in certain unchaste and immoral practices, calcu lated to bring the church and the clergy into disrepute, and was, as a punishment therefor, destituted of his diocess. Ever since then he has submitted to his sentence, and the functions of his former office have been, and still

are, performed by a provisional bishop. Under the sanction and with the aid of several of the leading clergymen of New York, a movement was recently set on foot and carried through-so far as the Diocesan Convention had power in the matter-to have the sentence annulled, the backslidings of the erring but penitent shepherd condoned, and himself placed once more in charge of the fold, or a portion thereof. It is the action of the Diocesan Convention in regard to this subject which we regard as of such immense significance, and the public will look with much interest to the disposition which will be made of it by the House of Bishops, the court of last resort.

It is to be remarked, however, in this connec tion, that while the confession of Bishop Onderdonk is not fully up to the point, while he neither admits nor denies the justice of his entones, but indulges in come general declarations of his manifold sins and transcressions. declarations which the holiest and purest of men oftentimes make-neither is the pardon full nor the remission of punishment entire. No priest would accept the one as a full confession, nor would any penitent be satisfied with the other as complete absolution. There are reservations in both which detract from their general efficacy. The bishop regards the sentence which he has undergone as a just retribution for general, not for special backslidings, and his judges couple with their grant of pardon a secret provision that he shall not insist on exercising the functions of his episcoacy if restored, but shall agree to certa rangements in regard to the dividing of the diocess, and the general distribution of powers and duties In fact the Diocesan Convention have not shown to Bishop Onderdonk that kind of mercy which

"Blesseth him that gives and him that takes."
As the confiteor is strained and incomplete, so is the absolution unchristian and hampered with oppressive conditions.

But, nevertheless, this proposed restoration of Bishop Onderdonk is a curious movement in the history of the Protestant church. It is an assumption of the power of absolution from sin, which, however recognized in theory, has been rarely observed in the practice of that church Confession and absolution have hitherto been practised only in the Catholic church. The Protestants have ignored both, although form ing part of their church ritual. This movement. however, is a return to first principles, and chimes in very appropriately with Mr. Bellows recent sermons on the suspense of faith.

While the House of Bishops shall have the matter before them we recommend them to read and study the very striking and curious coincidences between the sermons of Archbishop Hughes and Rev. Mr. Bellows, as re ported in the HERALD of Monday, 26th September last. They will there find remarkable affinities of sentiment between these representa tives of rival creeds; and they may thereby perhaps be strengthened in their merciful leanings toward Bishop Onderdonk. Henceforth confession and absolution may be grafted on the practice, as they are upon the ritual, of the Protestant church. Thus a new dogma is about to be established among Protestants, through the operation of the law of development, just as the dogma of the Immaculate Conception was established among Catholics a few years ago. Progress is the law of existence, and there is no reason why churches should not be as subject to it as are societies. We will look with great interest to the proceedings of the House of Bishops.

WHO WANTS TO GO TO CALIFORNIA ?- Three steamships—the Bakic, of the old Collins line the Northern Light and the St. Louis-sail to-morrow for Aspinwall and San Juan, with passengers for California. They are taking assengers at all prices some, we believe, as low as forty-five dollars for the through trip, including bed and meals. We dare say that some of the agents, if pressed, would take good looking men for nothing; and men who are not only good looking, but are politicians as well, and can use their fists, might get a trifle for going. So here is a chance for people who want a three ave outlived love of country or never expe- months cruise and a sight of the blue Pacific.

More Developement. About the Rowdy

Scene at the Democratic Convention We had supposed that the testimony in the ease of the scene of riot and disorder which took p ace at the Democratic Convention at Syracuse had been completely exhausted. But not so. There is more to come, and the last piece of evidence is the best, the clearest and the richest of all. We have heretofore published numerous cards and affidavits on the subject from the rowdies, shoulder-hitters, prize fighters and bruisers. Heenan, McCabe and Murphy have figured in our columns, and thrown a flood of light on what would otherwise have been involved in obscurity. But the affidavit which we now subjoin is worth all the rest put together. It makes the whole matter as clear as noonday. Hitherto the question was only seen by the light of the moon. It is now illumined by the effulgence of the sun. It will be recollected that one Cornelius

Wood pushed Stryker, the chairman of the rowdy Convention, off the platform, and this was charged on the Mozart Hall faction by the Regency and its organs, and the statement was sent far and wide on the wings of the telegraph. The name of John C. Heenan was also mentioned as being engaged by the Mozart Hall party to break up the Convention. But Heenan came out in an affidavit and showed that it was the Regency and the Tammany Hall leaders who hired the fighting men, and that as for himself he was the guest of Captain Rynders, who paid his bill, and was in the interest of the party opposed to Mozart Hall. And now, Cornelius Wood, who, it was alleged, had pushed down Stryker at the instigation of the Mozart Hall men, comes out in another affidavit declaring that he was in the interest of Tammany Hall and the Regency, as represented by Cagger and Fowler, and that in knocking down Stryker he knocked down the wrong man, and intended to lay low Mr. Alvord, the Chairman of the regular and rival Convention. From the former cards and affida vits it also appeared, as through a glass darkly, that Captain Rynders enlisted and headed the fighting men for the Old Wigwam, though he published the other day a curious certificate which was beyond our comprehension. But Cornelius Wood settles the matter, and here is his affidavit :-

AFFIDAVIT OF CORNELIUS WOOD, THE TAMMANY ROWDY WHO KNOCKED STRYKER OFF THE PLATFORM

AT SYRACUSE.

City and County of New York—Cornelius Wood, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that seeing so many false statements in the public press with reference to the occurrences at the late Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, and finding that injustice is done to many persons by an act of his own, in which Mr. John Stryker was pushed from the platform at the Convention, he is induced the convention of the co oushed from the platform at the Convention, he is induced to make this deposition:—And deponent suth that he pushed from the platform at the Convention, he is induced to make this deposition:—And deponent saith that he went to that Convention as a politician, to participate with others in the excitement which always exists at such places; that, holding an office at the time under Melntyre, Byable & Co., the contractors for the government public store labor, he thought he could be of service to be present. And this deponent further says, that he received a ticket to enter the hall where the Convention was held from a person whom he knew to belong to the political interest opposed to Mayor Wood; that the ticket was signed by Peter Cagger, and that he had reason to believe was sent to him by Peter Cagger on Isaac V. Fowler, and that he considered himself as belonging to a party of men who intended to have a fight and break up the Convention if directed to do so, but in which the deponent did not intend to participate. And this deponent further says, that when in Weiting Hall, after the chairman was made, great confusion and noise took place; that Captain Rynders commenced the row, threatening to heat some of the New York delegates; that during the disturbance this deponent resoived to go upon the platform and push the man off; that this deponent did so, supposing at the time that he was doing right, and getting rid of the man who had no right to act as chairman of the Convention. And this deponent further says, that if he had known that he was doing wrong he would not have done rid of the man who had no right to act as chairman of the Convention. And this deponent further says, that if he had known that he was doing wrong he would not have done as he did; that he has no doubt it was the intention of the person who told him to go and push the chairman off the platform, that he should push Mr. Alvord off, and not Mr. Stryker, and that he did not know one from the other, and supposed he was aiding the Cagger side of the question in what he did. And this deponent further says, that he does not know Mayor Wood personally; that he had no connection with him before or at the Convention, and that he is not in any manner connected with the Mozart Hall political organization or Mr. Wood.

CORNELIUS WOOD.

Sworn to this first day of October, 1859. John J. Angerese, Notary Public.

This is equally edifying and amusing. The candor of the Tammany rowdy is admirable. He is not ashamed to own up that he was the man who knocked down one of the chairmen. The only thing he is ashamed of is that he made such a blunder as to tip over the wrong nan. For the mistake he is so sorry that if he could gain access to an Episcopal Convention he would seek absolution for it side by side with Bishop Onderdonk. Like Mr. Heenan, he culd not bear the idea of having his nam identified with his political foes and of deserting his friends in the hour of their need. He was, therefore, "induced to make this deposition." Like Mr. Heenan, too, he went to the Convention of his own accord-for the love of the fun-"to participate with others in the excitement which always exists at such places.' A row to rowdies is as attractive as a dead deer to hungry dogs, who are lured from all quarters by the delicious scent. In a democratic Convention with which Tammany Hall has anything to do, a rowdy is as much in his element as a fish in the water. But though Cornelius Wood went to Syracuse in obedience to his own pugnacious propensities-like Carleton's Irish tailor, "blue-moulded for want of a batin'," when he dragged his big coat" after his heels through the fair. hoping that somebody would tread on it as the signal for a set-to-yet Cornelius shrewdly and sagaciously "thought he could be of service to be present." He held office, he says, at the time, under McIntyre, Byxbie & Co., in the government stores, and he was ready to do them good turn. Now, it is well known that this irm, who are supporters of Dickinson, made a solemn league and covenant on his behalf with the Regency to get half of the delegates, and they thus all became harmonious and loving, like Barnum's "Happy Family." They united against Mozart Hall, and, as a matter of course, Cornelius Wood joined in with heart and hand. And he got a ticket signed "Peter Cagger,"

either, and thus marred the whole plot. The Regency are caught in their own trap. But with their ready tact in such matters, they turned over this mishap to account, and charged the act of rowdyism on their opponents, and sent telegraphic despatches to that effect to all the New York papers. The exposure of the falsehood by the affidavit of Cornelius Wood, their own instrument, is now complete. This is of a piece with their tactics in the case of Governor Wise's letter, charging upon other men the treachery and dishonor of which they

which was sent to him by that individual or by

Isnac V. Fowler. He thus "considered himself

as belonging to a party of men who intended

to have a fight and break up the Convention if

directed to do so." Deponent further says that

'Captain Rynders commenced the row." He

would be a bad soldier who would hold back

in battle when his captain went into the melee;

and when the Captain of the Empire Club

commenced the row," that was the signal for

his "pacificators" to "go in like lemons."

Accordingly, Cornelius thought the time had

then come for him to play his part; but in his hot

haste and excitement he pushed down Stryker

instead of Alvord, not knowing the persons of

were guilty themselves. It is quite evident that the rowdyism in Wieting Hall is brought home to the twin brothers-Tammany Hall and the Albany Regency-the Coal Hole playing

second fiddle to the Slaughter house. Nor are Cagger & Co., who issued the tickets to the shoulder-hitters for the rowdy Convention, content with this performance. They have since issued begging circulars in which they have the audacity to ask from respectable men sums of money, varying from \$100 downwards, to carry out the treacherous schemes of their rowdy convention. They want the money to support and circulate their campaign journal, which is so impotent and imbecile that it cannot support and circulate itself. But they will not find so many dupes as they expected. The general answer to them will be, that as they have managed to carry out two frauds at their own expense, let them carry out the third also at their own cost, and without dipping their fingers into other men's pockets. John C. Heenan and Cornelius Wood have been capital Marplots to their base de-

SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES-THE POLITY -CIANS BEFOGGED.—Our Presidential politicians, North and South, democratic and opposition. are all at sixes and sevens on the subject of slavery in the Territories, one of the very simplest of constitutional questions. W. H. Seward and other republican leaders confend that, while Congress may and should exclude or abolish slavery in the Territories, it has no authority to recognise slavery in any Territory, inasmuch as slavery is only a local or sectional affair, while freedom is national, and the underlying principle of the constitution. Gov. Wise, on the other hand, maintains that it is the duty of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories, and that the federal constitution limits the sovereignty of Congress to this duty of protection. Mr. Douglas holds that Congress has no power to meddle with slavery in the Territories at all. but that the absolute jurisdiction over the subject belongs to the people of a Territory as to the people of a State. Now, "who shall decide when such doctors

disagree?" The Hon. Wm. C. Smedes, an opposition member of the Mississippi Legislature. has undertaken to settle the question. In a printed letter upon the subject, which lies before us, Mr. Smedes, resting his case upon the Dred Scott decision, takes the ground that there is nothing in that decision, nor in any opinion of the Supreme Count, "which in the remotest degree suggests either the power or the duty in Congress to protect slavery in the Territories;" but as Judge Taney has proved the right of the slaveholder to settle with his slave property in any Territory of the Union, "all that slavery wants in the Territories is to be let alone." He admits, however, that the Territorial authorities, by taxation, &c., may practically exclude slavery; but to guard against this difficulty he proposes that "the Territories be organized on the basis that they shall neither legislate for nor against slavery.

But in this view of the matter this new doctor stumbles, like all the rest, in denying or abridging the sovereignty of Congress. If Congress may require neutrality on the part of the Territorial authorities, why may they not be required to admit or exclude slavery? Thus all these constitutional doctors fail to meet the case. And the opinion of any one doctor may be pronounced as good as that of any other, where each makes up his theory from convenient inferences and special pleadings. For our part we repudiate all these special pleadings, and fall back upon the text of the constitution and its practical interpretations from the organization of the government down to this day. We thus find the sovereignty of Congress and the executive government at Washington over the Territories affirmed in every possible form, including the subject of slavery. We thus assume, from the various acts of the fe deral government, running through three-quarters of a century, that this Territorial sovereignty of Congress within the republican landmarks of the constitution is absolute, and the exercise of this sovereignty on the subject of slavery in the Territories is simply a matter of discretion.

We can find nothing in the constitution, nor can we find anything in the Dred Scott decision, to sustain the platform of either Seward, Wise, Douglas or Smedes upon this question of slavery in the Territories. On the other hand. upon the broad question of expediency and Congressional discretion, we do not know of any better policy to pursue than that recommended by Judge Black-non-intervention, and an appeal when necessary from Territorial legislation to the federal courts, up to the Supreme Court at Washington. In the meantime the subject is in the hands of the politicians, and it would not be surprising if, upon their various abstractions, they should succeed in giving us three or four candidates and parties for the next Presidency.

EXPLOSION OF A POLITICAL STEAM ENGINE.-It

has been some time a proverb that the professor of a game is very liable to be the se verest loser by it. And though, from earliest youth to the most vigorous manhood, instances of the verity of the old saw, in little things as well as great ones, are of daily occurrence, yet the sufferers continue to growl as if it some new thing. A notable instance of this is found in the fuss which some of the papers are making about the appointments of registrars under the new election law. The makers of this enactment should not be the first to abuse its practical working. The man who invented the guillotine suffered decapitation by it, but we never heard that he complained of the instrument. The fact about the Registry law is that it was put through the last Legislature by the black republicans, who at the time cooked the Board of Supervisors so as to have, as they thought, in any event, an even chance with he democrats in that body. As the Supervisors were to appoint five hundred registrars, for whose services the city was to pay wenty-five thousand dollars, the republicans hoped to get enough of the new patronage to strengthen themselves in the city. The democrats, of course, kept a sharp lookout for a chance to turn this part of the law to their own purpose. When the time came for the appointment of registrars two of the black republican Supervisors were absent from their posts, and one of them did not return until after the work of appointing the registrars, which extended over nearly the whole of two nights, had been finished. The democrats were all at their posts, and of course appointed nearly all their own men, keeping the disbursement of the money in their own hands. It was purely a matter of